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cordial support of the President, and that again, after Ferry's fall in 1885, Grévy made matters worse by coqueting with the radical leaders, men who were themselves, from their traditional tone of mind, incapable of being at the head of the government.

The book gives an excellent idea of French politics during the comparatively quiet period intervening between the resignation of MacMahon and the rise of Boulanger; but of course it was written from the outside and not from the inside. The descriptions of motives are in the main surmises, so far as they are not revealed by contemporary speeches and publications. This is not, however, a fault, because it is inevitable in the case of a history written so near the date of the events which it describes.

A History of the Colonization of Africa by Alien Races. By Sir HARRY H. JOHNSTON, K.C.B. (Cambridge: University Press. 1899. Pp. xii, 319.)

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON is well known in colonial and geographical circles as an authority on the erstwhile Dark Continent. He has traversed it in North, South and centre; he has served his government as consul and administrator; he has been personally concerned in the making of some pages of its later history; and he has written several works bearing on African subjects. The selection of his name by the editor of the Cambridge Historical Series was therefore justified on the ground of first-hand acquaintance with the theme.

The scope of the present work includes a survey of colonization from the earliest times to the present. Africa before the Europeans is briefly sketched, followed by accounts of the Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch in Africa. The historian here turns aside to give a succinct narrative of the slave trade. Resuming, he follows the British through western and northern Africa, and after them the French. He again inserts a *résumé*, this time of the Christian missions, returning to the British in southern Africa. The topic of exploration is rapidly handled, leading up to the colonizing activities of the Belgians, of the British in the East, of the Italians, of the Germans, and of the French in Madagascar. In conclusion the author takes an "outlook" of the situation, and attempts to forecast the continent's development. A supplement of recent events, a chronological appendix of leading facts, a bibliography, and an index complete the volume, which is illustrated by eight maps.

It is possible that this arrangement is the best obtainable. No doubt there are considerable advantages in treating colonial evolution nation by nation. Yet unity of impression is certainly impaired, and some repetition has resulted. Surely the record of the last twenty years might have been rendered more readable and instructive by considering it as a whole, and avoiding the abrupt breaks from British to French and back to British, Germans, and French. The truth is that the "scramble for Africa" since 1883 is an international subject of such surpassing importance that it is obviously entitled to a consideration apart, like the "Far Eastern

Question" or the "Congress of Vienna." As such an era the period has been well treated by Scott-Keltie in his *Partition of Africa*.

Aside from the question of arrangement, the present volume shows evidence of wide reading in the literature of exploration and colonization. It is filled—well-nigh crowded—with facts. The reader has the feeling that no significant statement touching on African development has been omitted. The style is clear, if not particularly attractive. The writer's judgments are sane, and the tone is usually moderate. Sometimes a reference to London interference in affairs colonial calls forth a display of feeling not unnatural from an actor in the furthering of British imperial designs. An occasional personal touch distinguishes the traveller and diplomat from the "arm-chair" student. The maps—an essential matter in a work of this nature—are necessarily small, but are useful in illustrating the various political and ethnological "spheres." Volumes of African travel, adventure and campaigning are many; the list of strictly historical books is short, and in it Johnston's manual will have an honorable place.

EDMUND K. ALDEN.

The Life and Work of Thomas Dudley, the Second Governor of Massachusetts. By AUGUSTINE JONES. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Co. 1899. Pp. xi, 484.)

THE biography of Thomas Dudley, the second governor of Massachusetts, by Mr. Augustine Jones, is a stout volume of 436 pages, aside from the appendix, and considering that Dudley left hardly anything behind him, the book seems, to say the least, ample for the subject. At heart, however, Mr. Jones is less concerned with the case of Governor Dudley than with that of the orthodox party of the Puritan Commonwealth, and he has mainly written to defend his heroes against their modern critics. Indeed there are few literary phenomena which mark more clearly the movement of modern thought than the change in the attitude of Massachusetts historians within a generation. Dr. Palfrey assumed as an incontestable truth that the founders of the Puritan Commonwealth were, in all great and good qualities, raised above the standard of other human beings; that they were, in fact, beyond criticism. Mr. Jones, on the contrary, is nervously alive to the carping spirit of his time, and is never tired of declaring that "there are indifferent citizens in the old Commonwealth who detract from the just merits of her heroes . . . with every refinement of severity" (p. 429).

Meanwhile, however, it is principally owing to this sensitiveness that Mr. Jones has made a readable book. He has chosen for his subject Thomas Dudley, who though of undoubted ability and determination has always stood as the representative of the ultra-clerical party, and has passed, moreover, for a man uncommonly sharp at a bargain and short in the temper. However this may have been, Dudley certainly became embroiled not only with all sorts of blasphemers and heretics, but with Governor Winthrop himself.